

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(LIVE STOCK BRANCH)

BOYS AND GIRLS' FIELD-CROP COMPETITIONS

IN CONNECTION WITH FARMERS' INSTITUTES

BULLETIN No. 62

1915

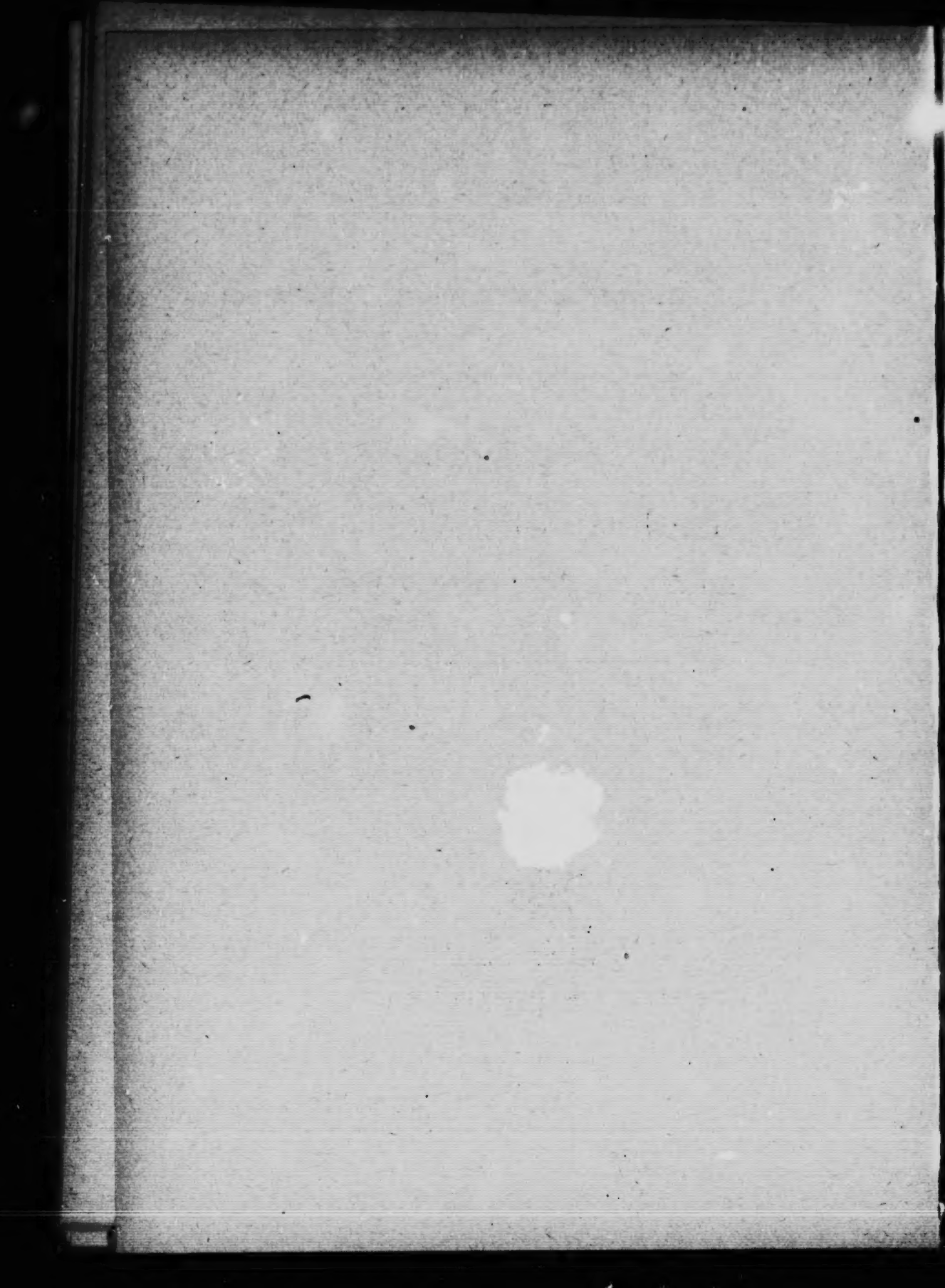


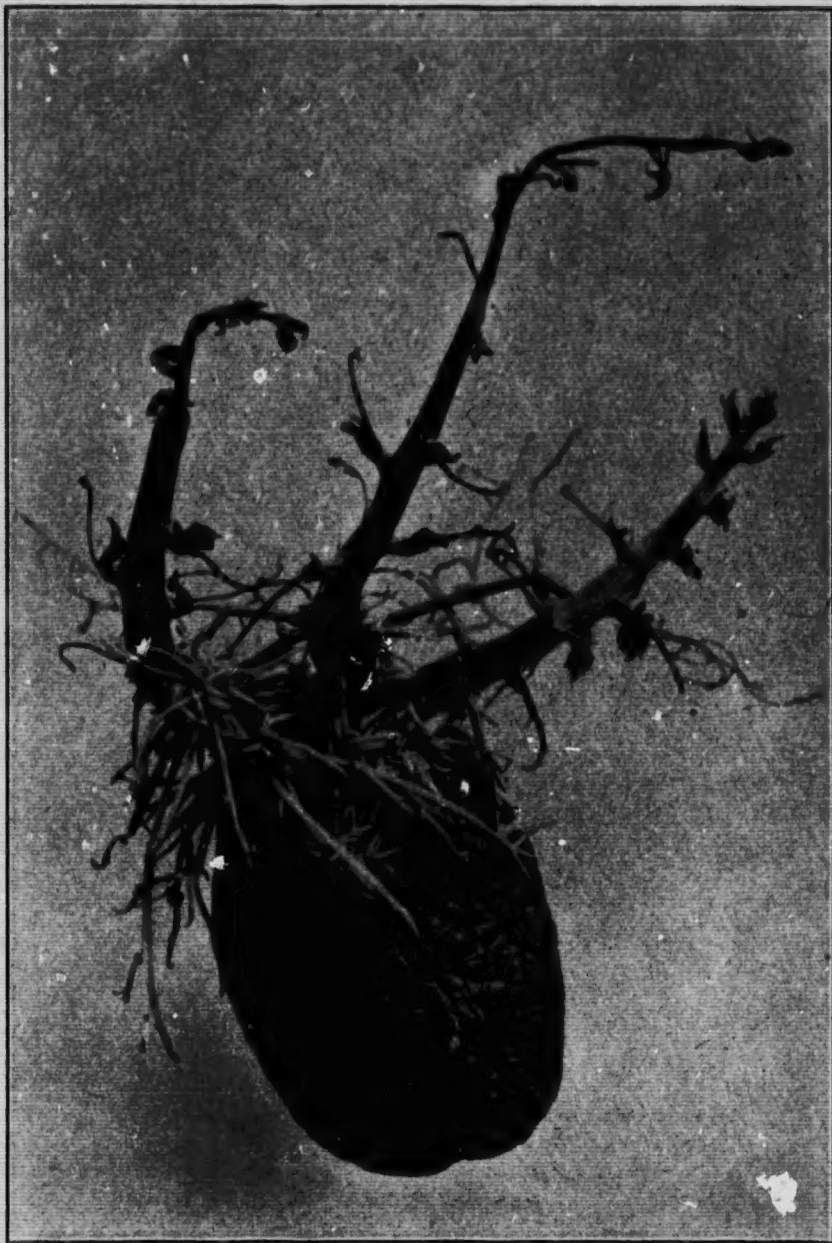
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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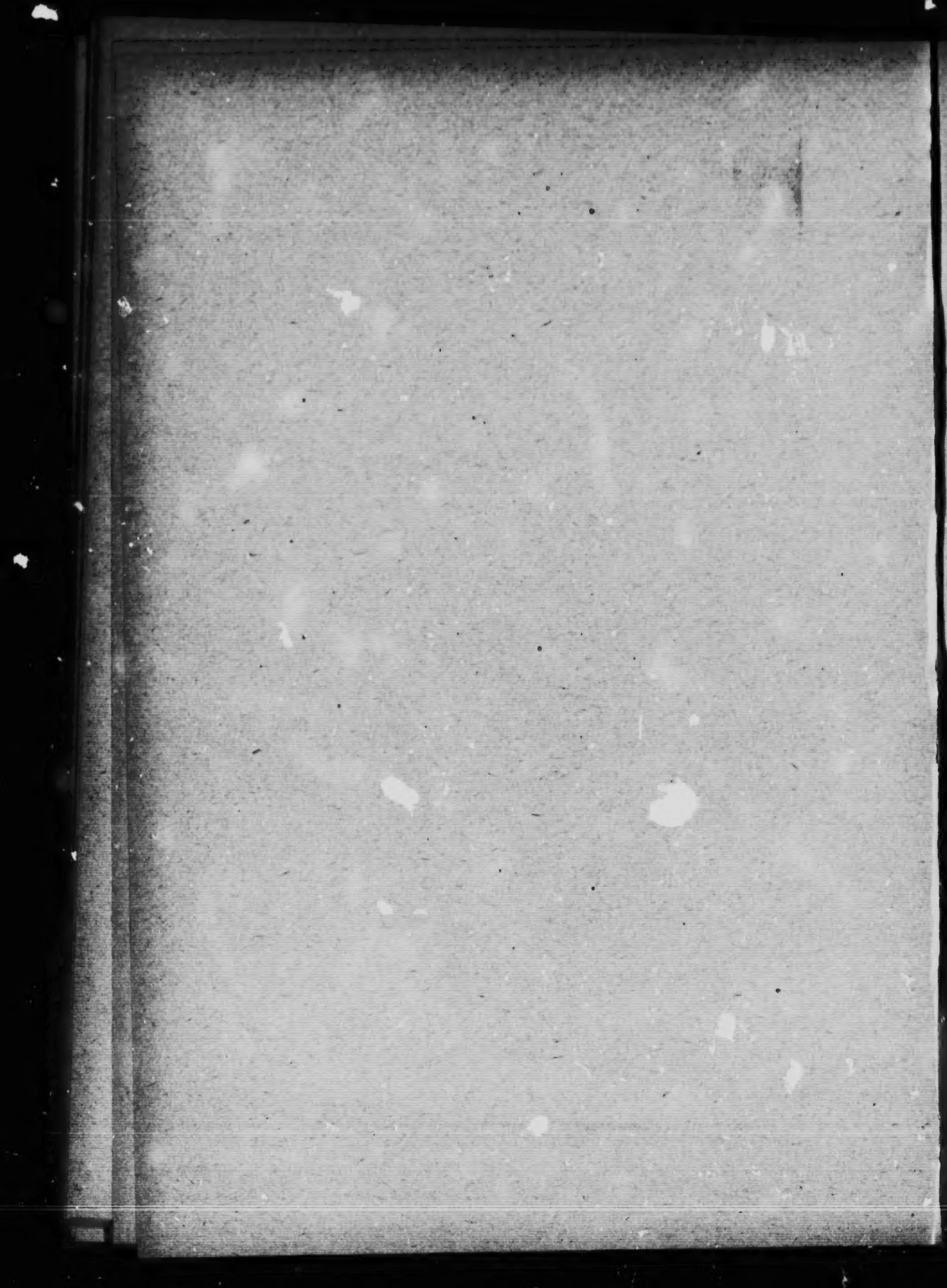
VICTORIA, B.C.:

Printed by WILLIAM H. CULLIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1915.





A good illustration of vitality. Potato grown on Martin's Prairie, B.C., 1913. Kept in the office of the Chief Soil and Crop Instructor from October, 1913, until August 1st, 1914, when photo was taken. The potato weighed 10 oz. originally. It shrivelled under the production of a heavy growth of sprouts, but never showed the least sign of disease. Note the small potatoes—a desperate effort to perpetuate the species.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

VICTORIA, B.C., January 15th, 1915.

Hon. Price Ellison,

Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith for your approval Bulletin No. 62, prepared by J. C. Readey, Soil and Crop Instructor, dealing with potato-growing, and containing rules and regulations, score-cards, and prize-lists for the Boys and Girls' Potato Competitions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. E. SCOTT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

THE OBJECT

Of these Competitions is to train the heads and the hands of the boys and girls; to give them broad minds and big hearts; to improve their health by giving them an interest in outdoor life; to enable them to derive their pleasure from doing something useful; and to encourage on the part of all British Columbia citizens a stronger and more intelligent interest in Agriculture.

OUR MOTTO:

"Better Boys—Better Girls—Better Crops."

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(LIVE STOCK BRANCH).

HON. PRICE ELLISON,

Minister of Agriculture.

WM. E. SCOTT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

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Live Stock Commissioner.

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S. A. K. WHITE, V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

W. W. ALTON, V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

B. R. ILSLEY, V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

WM. J. BONAVIA,

Secretary of the Department.

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BOYS AND GIRLS' FIELD-CROP COMPETITIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS.—Since I last wrote to you we have been getting better acquainted. Quite a number of you have written to me, and I hope that we shall get better acquainted all the time. I have been thinking that I would write you this year about some of the mistakes that were made by the competitors last year. In the first place, a great many of the boys and girls did not learn the rules of the game; in other words, did not read the bulletin that was prepared specially for them. Now, don't forget this year to learn the rules first thing—they're in this Bulletin—then you'll not be ruled "off-side."

The main thing in growing the crop is to have your soil in *good* condition—rich and mellow. Last year some of the boys and girls put a great deal of labour on poor soil. Of course, it didn't pay. Don't think the potatoes can live on water and fresh air alone, any more than you can. They must be able to get food from the soil easily. You see, it's a matter of choosing the right soil, using enough manure or fertilizer and not too much, and just the right amount of labour—a matter of judgment all the way through. Then figure out the shape of plot that will give you the largest number of hills. For instance, a plot 66 x 66 feet = 4,356 square feet, with rows 30 inches apart, the hills 12 inches apart in the row will hold 1,716 hills; while a plot 21 x 207½ feet = 4,356 square feet, will hold 1,656 hills planted in the same way, a difference of sixty hills. There are a great many other problems to be worked out. Quite interesting, isn't it? Don't allow father or mother or any one else to write your report for you. Write it yourself. Be perfectly honest in your work and report. Grown-ups are sometimes dishonest. Boys and girls never—surely. Now, there is just one other little point to mention. Make your plot *exactly* 1-10th acre in area. We have not time to figure out different sizes of plots to see if the figures in relation to them are correct. You will be "off-side" if you don't.

Write to me if in doubt about this work, and don't be afraid to write any time you feel like it. Any of the officials in the Department will be glad to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

J. C. READEY,

Soil and Crop Instructor.

P.S.—Don't be discouraged because of the dry season and the poor crops last season. Try again.—J. C. R.

SELECTION OF THE PLOT.

(1.) Any kind of soil, from a light, sandy loam to a *well-drained* stiff clay, will grow good potatoes, provided it holds *enough* but not *too much* water. The soil should be *moist*, but not *soaked*.

(2.) A piece of sod, preferably clover-sod, ploughed deep (8 inches) in the fall, is desirable, because the soil is likely to be rich, easily worked, porous, and in condition to hold moisture.

(3.) If possible, choose a location for the plot near to the house. It may then be seen more frequently, and less time will be required to take care of it.

SELECTING THE VARIETY AND THE "SEED."

(1.) Choose some well tried variety. Do not pay fancy prices for something new. The same variety may not suit every district, but the Burbank for heavier soils, and the Carmen No. 1 for lighter soils, generally give good results. Your choice will be governed by local conditions and requirements and the market demands.

(2.) Before selecting the seed a study of the score-card printed in this bulletin should be made. Plant the *type* of potato you wish to produce. Considerable variation in size may be allowed. A good seed-potato may be described as follows: Medium size, with strong, shallow eyes, clear, fairly thin skin, brown to white colour, flesh clear, without dark rings or spots, weight about 10 oz.

PREPARATION OF THE PLOT.

Plough deeply in the fall; cultivate deeply, using a spring-tooth cultivator once or twice if possible. In the dry districts harrow frequently to conserve the moisture.

In the spring plough lightly again if the ground is baked. Cultivate early in the spring, and do it thoroughly. If necessary to cultivate deeply, use a spring-tooth cultivator, not the disk. The disk inverts the soil too much, and allows it to dry out. Keep the soil stirred on top with the drag-harrow until planting-time.

TREATING THE SEED.

To prevent the potatoes from being scabby, immerse the seed for two hours in formalin and water, 1 oz. of formalin to 2 gallons of water. Spread the potatoes out to dry after treatment. Potatoes should not be sown two years in succession on the same ground, because potato-diseases may be carried over in the soil and affect the new crop.

CUTTING THE SEED.

The young potato-plant depends upon the flesh of the potato for its start in life. The finer and richer the soil, if it is drained and warm, the sooner the plant can support itself. But, other conditions being equally favourable, the potato-plant that has the largest amount of potato upon which to live for a start will give the highest yield. Cutting the potato into sets having one or two strong eyes, leaving as much of the potato attached as possible, is the best general practice. Reject all seed showing brown or black rings in the flesh. The "sets" should be planted immediately after being cut. If this is not possible, they should be kept in a cool, moist place until planting-time, or sprinkled with slaked lime or some such substance, to prevent their drying out.

RATE OF SEEDING.

The amount of seed required per acre depends, of course, on the width of planting and the weight of the sets. Good general practice seems to favour rows 36 inches apart, with the potatoes about 12 inches apart in the row. If 2-oz. "sets" are used, it will require 1,800 lb. of seed to plant an acre in this way. The richer the soil, the closer in the row the potatoes may be planted, down to 6 inches.

Question: If potatoes are planted 12 x 36 inches apart, and each hill produces ten marketable potatoes, averaging 10 oz. in weight each, what would be the yield per acre?

PLANTING.

Soil intended for potatoes should be cultivated deeply, and the potatoes planted from 4 to 6 inches deep. Hilling-up should not be necessary for best results, because the necessity indicates that the soil is not cultivated deep enough or is too wet. Of course, where proper drainage cannot be secured, hilling-up may be necessary. Plant the potatoes in furrows or drills 36 inches apart, from 6 to 18 inches apart in the row, according to the condition of the soil.

FERTILIZING THE PLOT.

Barnyard manure is about the best fertilizer to use. The objection to it is that it produces conditions favourable to the growth of the potato-scab. It does not produce the scab, but the "scab" spores may be in the soil, and the manure will increase its growth. Sometimes the spores get into manure through feeding scabby potatoes to the stock. If the soil, seed, and manure is free from scab, use the manure freely, 20 to 30 tons per acre at least. If applied in the spring, it should be well rotted.

Where the manure is scarce, commercial fertilizers may be used to help out. The following amounts will serve as a guide:—

Sodium nitrate	200 lb. per acre.
Potassium sulphate	300 "
Superphosphate	450 "
Total	950 "

Apply the potassium sulphate and superphosphate early in the spring, and harrow in. Do not plough it in. Apply half of the nitrate at time of planting, and the balance after the plants are a few inches high. Do not allow the nitrate to touch the plants while they are wet.

All the fertilizers should be sown broadcast.

TIME TO PLANT.

The date of planting will depend on whether the late or early varieties are grown, and on local season conditions. If there is danger of blight in the district, plant early, because the further advanced the potato is when the blight strikes, the less will be the damage done. It is impossible to give definite instructions as to the best time to plant, but plant the potatoes at such a time that the growth will be made during the most favourable season.

SPRAYING FOR LATE BLIGHT.

There is no reason why the potato-crop of British Columbia should suffer from the ravages of this disease if the potatoes are not planted on the same ground two years in succession, and the crop is sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Preparation and use of the mixture is outlined in Bulletin No. 56 of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. A copy of this bulletin has been sent to every member of Farmers' Institutes in the Province. If you have none in your home, write to us for a copy.

SELECTING NEXT YEAR'S SEED.

If you study your plot carefully you will notice quite a difference between the plants. Find the same types of plants in your father's potato-field, and ask for permission to dig up a hill or two of each type, and notice the type that gives the best potatoes. Of course, your plot is small, and digging a number of hills would affect your yield a little; but if you cannot experiment on your father's crop, do so on your own. You will likely find that where you get one or two straight, clean stalks with fairly light-green leaves, that there you will find the cleanest, most even hill of potatoes. Thick-set, heavily-branched, dark-green plants usually give a large percentage of small potatoes. When you have decided which type of plant is giving you the best returns, put a stake at quite a number of this kind of plant, and when digging-time comes, dig these hills first, and from the product of these hills select your "seed" for next year. It would be very interesting to keep the potatoes from the different hills separate, and plant each in a separate row next year, and note which row gives you the best returns. If you select the best potatoes from the best hills for a year or two, and do it carefully, you will surprise yourself and your neighbours with the result. Think the matter over.

DIGGING.

Potatoes dug just a little before maturity are believed to be better for "seed" than fully matured tubers. But for the marketable potatoes allow the crop to mature. The method of digging will depend upon the area planted, and is not important so long as the tubers are not damaged in the operation. Large areas are more profitably handled by the digger, smaller areas may be ploughed out, but small plots may be dug with a digging-fork or hoe.

A FEW POINTS.

Grade the potatoes at time of digging, if possible. Discard all potatoes that are diseased, damaged, or that are 2 inches or less in diameter.

- (1.) All soil does not contain enough plant-food to grow a paying crop of potatoes.
- (2.) The cost of labour is the same, whether the soil is rich or poor.
- (3.) Potatoes, like animals, must have plenty of food and water.
- (4.) Good tubers from good hills produce better results as seed than tubers chosen at random.
- (5.) Be honest. Get rid of the idea that something may be had for nothing. It takes labour, manure, good seed, and thought to produce a good crop.
- (6.) Don't be above taking advice from others, especially from elderly people. Think matters over, and practise what you believe to be profitable.
- (7.) Put honest goods on the market. Co-operate for the good of your community. Besides being right, it pays in the end.

SCORE-CARD FOR STANDING FIELDS OF POTATOES.

NAME OF VARIETY

	Possible Score.		Judge's Score.	
General appearance considering:—				
1. Method of planting, stand of crop	7	.....	.....	.....
2. Vigour, of growth	8	15	.....	.....
Freedom from blight, scabs, and insects		20	.....	.....
Method and thoroughness of cultivation		20	.....	.....
Purity of variety		10	.....	.....
Apparent yield considering:—				
1. Number and weight of marketable potatoes per hill	15	.....	.....	.....
2. Quality, colour, shape, and smoothness	10	.....	.....	.....
3. State and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn	10	35	.....	.....
Total		100	.....	.....

Judge.

Date....., 191...

SCORECARD TO BE USED ON THE EXHIBIT OF POTATOES SENT TO THE SEED FAIR.

RAW POTATOES.

Particulars.	Value.	Score.
Uniformity of exhibit—	Points.	Points.
Uniform in size, colour, shape, and character of eyes	20	
Trueness to type—		
Each potato typical of the variety to which it belongs	10	
Shape of tuber—		
Flat, round, or oval preferred	15	
Size of tuber—		
Medium-sized (about 10 oz.)	15	
Eyes—		
Well marked, not too deep or too numerous	5	
Skin—		
Of a colour typical of the variety, healthy, fairly thin, not sunburned	5	
Texture—		
Fairly fine and brittle	5	
Soundness—		
Flesh not soft, flabby, or hollow; no discolorations	15	
Freedom from blemishes	10	
Total	100	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENSES.

Rental of land at \$10 per acre	\$
Cost of labour—	
Horses, 20 cents each per hour	
Competitor, 15 cents each per hour	
Assistance, 25 cents each per hour	
Cost of Manure, \$2 per load on the field	
Cost of commercial fertilizer	
Cost of seed	
Cost of treating seed	
Cost of irrigation, 20 cents each	
Cost of spraying material	
Total cost	\$

RECEIPTS.

Total value of saleable potatoes at \$20 per ton	\$
Total value of cul potatoes at \$5 per ton	
Total value	\$

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS.

Total value of crop	\$
Total cost of production	
Net profit or loss	
Balance	\$

DISCOUNTS.

Net cost of producing 1 ton

Net profit per acre

(Signed)Competitor.

Certified correct byDisinterested Party.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Any Farmers' Institute desiring to organize these competitions must notify the Soil and Crop Instructor, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and submit the individual entries on or before May 10th. (Notices received later than May 10th cannot be considered.)

2. Any institute deciding to organize a Boys and Girls' Competition shall appoint a committee composed of three of their members and the President and Secretary of the institute, who shall make and carry out the necessary arrangements for the holding of the competition.

3. No institute may hold more than one competition within its district in any one year.

There must be not less than six bona-fide competitors in each competition. Only one entry will be allowed each competitor.

4. Competitors must not be under twelve or over eighteen years of age on May 10th, 1915, the date on which the entries close.

5. The plots entered for competition must be exactly $\frac{1}{8}$ acre in area (16 square rods, 484 square yards, or 4,356 square feet. A margin of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet should be allowed all round the plot, but this margin should be included in the $\frac{1}{8}$ acre.

6. All competitors within the same institute district must use the same variety of potato. The variety shall be decided by the committee appointed by the institute. The Department suggests that, wherever possible, the Burbank or Carmen No. 1 should be grown.

7. An agent or representative of the Department of Agriculture will inspect and score the growing crop of each competitor. Whenever possible, this scoring will be done when the potatoes entered in the Field-crop Competitions are being judged. The same score-card and method of judging will be used.

8. A disinterested person (school-teacher, clergyman, or Justice of the Peace), not a relative of any of the competitors, and appointed by the institute committee, shall be present at the measuring of the plot, the sorting of the potatoes, and the weighing of the crop. This person must sign the certificate attached to the financial statement of each competitor within the institute district.

9. Blank forms for reports will be supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

10. Each competitor must do all the work himself or herself, except that the girls and younger boys may be assisted with such work as ploughing, etc.

11. An accurate financial statement, showing expenses, returns, and profits, should be made by each competitor. The financial report must include rent of land, and cost of labour, seed, manure, spraying, etc. Reports must reach the Soil and Crop Instructor, Department of Agriculture, not later than November 1st.

12. Scale of charges to be used by all competitors:—

Rent of land	\$10 per acre.
Each horse	20 cents per hour.
Each man	30 "
Each boy or girl	15 "
Stable manure	\$2 per two-horse load delivered on the land.
Each irrigation	20 cents.

NOTE.—Give actual cost of fertiliser, seed, spray material, etc.

Provincial Seed Fairs will be held at New Westminster and at Armstrong during the winter 1915-16 on a date to be announced later. All competitors who exhibit at the Provincial Seed Fairs from the Kamloops Farmers' Institute and other institutes east of Kamloops will compete at Armstrong, and from Nicola and west of Nicola at New Westminster.

The exhibits may be shipped by the cheapest way possible (parcel post, express, or freight) to the Provincial Seed Fair at the expense of the Department, but the exhibits shall become the property of the Department of Agriculture.

Provision for a prize-list is also made wherever Local Seed Fairs are organized by the Farmers' Institute.

PRIZE-LIST.

To all competitors taking 60 per cent. or over of the field or standing crop score, a ribbon badge.

To all competitors taking 60 per cent. or over of the combined field and certified report score, a copy of "Fodder and Pasture Plants."

For the best 20 lb. of potatoes from a plot that has been scored as a standing crop, exhibited at a Provincial Seed Fair: First, \$10; second, \$8; third, \$5.

To the boy and girl who take the highest combined score for standing crop, certified report, and Provincial Seed Fair exhibit, each a pure-bred heifer calf of the breed of his or her choice.

"BETTER BOYS—BETTER GIRLS—BETTER CROPS."



Mr. Allan Crouter, Sardis, B.C., who won the Provincial Prize for Boys. Mr. Crouter has chosen a Guernsey heifer for his prize.



Miss Ivy G. Dawson, Ucluelet, B.C., who won the Provincial Prize for Girls. Miss Dawson's prize is a high-grade sewing-machine.

AWARDS IN BOYS AND GIRLS' COMPETITIONS.

Institute.	Name.	Address.	Field Inspection Score.	Harvested Exhibit Score.	Certified Report Score.	Total Score.	Prize.
Burton	Chas. Yingling	Graham's Landing	85%	82%	85	252	1st Prize
"	Arnold Kenecker	"	81	80%	79	240	"
"	John Miller	"	83%	85	78	246	"
"	Jas. A. McCormack	"	82%	87%	78	247	"
"	Geo. Williams	"	83	85	78	246	"
Chilliwack	Nellie Evans	Burton	71%	80	101%	252	1st Prize
"	Allan Croston	Graham's Landing	81%	80	77	238	"
"	Riverth Webster	Feder Crossing	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Ian McElmer	R.E. 1, Chilliwack	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Nellie Johnson	Chilliwack	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Edith Dandell	Atchalla	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	A. J. Bailey	Saddle	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Wilfred Pettit	Chilliwack	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Cecil Newby	Saddle	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Arch. Earber	Chilliwack, R.E. 1	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Edna Ruth Thornton	Chilliwack	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Sidney Jones	R.E. 2, Chilliwack	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Shippell Cusack	Atchalla	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Dwight Marriot	Chilliwack	81%	81%	77	239	"
"	Derrile Holden	Chilliwack	81%	81%	77	239	"
Cranbrook	Bert	Cranbrook	71%	73	61	185	1st Prize
"	H. Macdonald	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	A. Munn	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	No. 1	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	Orrel Thompson	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	No. 8	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	No. 10	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	H. Hasanah	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	A. J. Dec	"	83	73	61	185	"
Crawford Bay	Miles De Dec	Crawford Bay	83	73	61	185	1st Prize
"	Geo. McGregor	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	John Williams	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	Tom Williams	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	Ernest Woolgar	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	W. Bonerville	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	C. W. J. Mison	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	H. Erickson	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	T. Dempsey	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	Florence Anderson	"	83	73	61	185	"
"	Chas. Leban	"	83	73	61	185	"

[illegible]

AWARDS IN BOYS AND GIRLS' COMPETITIONS—Continued.

Institute.	Name.	Address.	Field Inspection Score.	Harvested Exhibit Score.	Certified Report Score.	Total Score.	Prize.
Canagan	Eric F. French	Coldstream Rd., Vernon	83	86 1/2	100 1/2	269 1/2	1st
"	Eva Coaling	Vernon	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	254	2nd
"	Ermer Coaling	Kodak	87 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	260	3rd
"	Raymond Simons	Kodak	86	81 1/2	81 1/2	248 1/2	4th
"	Gladya Maude French	Coldstream Rd., Vernon	89 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	260	5th
"	Arthur Colbert	Vernon	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	6th
"	Edith Elliot	Bernard Ave., Vernon	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	7th
"	Joy M. Hunter	Vernon	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	8th
Precter	Harold Hunter	"	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	9th
"	Tom Porter	"	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	10th
"	Nicholas Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	11th
"	V. Henkins	Precter	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	12th
"	Frank Verbecke	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	13th
"	Julia Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	14th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	15th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	16th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	17th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	18th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	19th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	20th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	21st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	22nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	23rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	24th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	25th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	26th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	27th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	28th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	29th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	30th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	31st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	32nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	33rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	34th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	35th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	36th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	37th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	38th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	39th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	40th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	41st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	42nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	43rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	44th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	45th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	46th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	47th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	48th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	49th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	50th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	51st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	52nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	53rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	54th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	55th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	56th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	57th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	58th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	59th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	60th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	61st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	62nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	63rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	64th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	65th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	66th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	67th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	68th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	69th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	70th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	71st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	72nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	73rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	74th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	75th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	76th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	77th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	78th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	79th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	80th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	81st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	82nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	83rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	84th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	85th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	86th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	87th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	88th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	89th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	90th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	91st
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	92nd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	93rd
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	94th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	95th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	96th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	97th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	98th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	99th
"	Edith Donsberger	Harrop	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	259 1/2	100th

